HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Friday, February 27.

TAKEN FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.]

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the support of government

Mr. Alston moved that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of adding 3 new sections, the object of which was, to repeal the duty on salt and continue the Mediterranean fund (similar to the bill which was yesterday lost.

Mr. Randolph hoped the bill would not be recommitted. If the duty on salt was to be repealed, he wished the subject brought forward in a proper manner. Besides he had understood that a proposition of the same kind would come from the other house.

Mr. Alston's motion was lost; yeas 39'

The above bill was then ordered to be read a third time this day.

A message was received from the senate notifying, that they had passed the bill making appropriations for finishing the S. wing of the capitol, with amendments, also, that they had postponed until the next session, the bill in addition to the act supplementary to the act (passed this session) making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the U. S.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Oliver Pollock. Some debate took place, after which the committee rose and reported the bill, & it was ordered to be read a third time this day.

Mr. Randolph from the committee this day appointed, presented a bill to explain the ac. prohibiting the importation of slaves. [This bill, in the preamble, disclaims all constitutional authority in congress over the right to slaves; and enacts that nothing contained in the 8th section of the aforesaid law shall be construed to affect the right of any person to transport or sell any slave not imported contrary lo law.]

Mr. Randolph moved that it be engrossed for a third reading this day!

Mr. Quincey moved to refer it to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Fisk hoped the bill would not be read a third time to-day : he could see no reason why it should be hurried through the house in so extraordinary a manner.

Messrs. Thomas, Rhea (Tenn.) and Quincev, spoke against sum precipitancy.

The bill was ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole-year 58, noes 42. Mr. Randolph moved that it be the order of the day for to-day.

Mr. Thomas moved to morrow.

Mr. Randolph called for the ayes and noes. Some debate arose on these motions when the question was taken, and the bill was ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow-ayes 60, noes 49.

Mr. Alston moved that leave be given to bring in a bill to repeal the additional duty on salt from and after the first day of July, ship Susanna, of New-York, sailed from and all the duties on salt from and after the Lisbon, for Wilmington, about the middle and all the duties on salt from and after the first day of January next, and for continuing the Mediterranean fund, until the first | nah. day of January next.

Mr. Qincey asked whether it would be in order to bring in a bill without one day's

The speaker declared that it would not. Mr. Eppes appealed from the decision of the speaker.

The ayes and noes were taken, and the house decided that the speaker's opinion was correct-ayes 91.

Mr. Jackson then offered a resolution, directing the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill for the same purpose.

A long and interesting debate arose on agreeing to this resolution; when, at seven -ayes 60, noes 40. The other part of the resolution respecting the continuation of -ayes 46, noes 43.

NEW-YORK, February 25. Arrived, the brig President Jefferson, Barnard, 39 days from Point-Petre, (Guad.)
Lat. 40, long. 72, spoke brig Relief, 45 days from Point-Petre for Newburyport, and brig Louisa, 48 hours from Alexandria The British schooner Weazel, Joudry, 19

days from Balifax. The schr. Ceres, Thorp, 4 days from Washington, (N. C.)
The schooner Morning Star, Vinal, from

Washington, (N. C.)
The schooner Corotomau, Davis, 4 days from Fredericksburg. Spoke off Long Island on Sunday, a sloop 20 days from Charles-

ton for New-York The schooner Hope, Noble, of Portsmouth, 41 days from St. Croix, and 2 weeks from the Delaware, having been driven out by the ice, in company with the ship John Jones, and brig Favorite.

The schr. Ann. Wilkinson, from Alexandria, and 4 from Norfolk. Came up from the Hook, where she was ashore, the ship Ohio, Hall, from Jamaica.

Below, the brig Rajah, Conklin, 19 days from Havana. Cleared, ship Elizabeth, Rea, Newry; Cato, Coit, Hull; Sarah, Dunnet, Alexan-

ner Betsy, Holden, Neuvitas. February 26.

Arrived, sch'r Buck, Palmer, in 24 days from St. Thomas, via Stonington. Left the ship Amity, of N.Y.; sch'r Cornelia, for do. in a few days; sloop Maria Antoinette, Bell, for Alexandria, ready for sea; ship Suffolk, just arrived from Boston; sloop Alert, Standey, of do. and several others. A French brig had just arrived in 29 days from Bordeaux, bringing news to the 2d January. -Feb. 13, lat. 37, long. 71, spoke the sch'r Mariner, Gale, 48 hours from New-York, for Curraçoa. Left at Stonington, brig Harlequin, Territ, in 57 days from St. Sebastians; and the sch'r Experiment, Rodgers, from St. Jago de Cuba.

Sch'r Susan, Colby, of Portland, 35 days from Surinam, via Martha's Vineyard. The Susan was ice-bound near 7 weeks at the Vineyard, with 10 other vessels, one of which was a brig for N. Y

Schr. John, Cotterill, 27 days from Antigua. Left at St. Johns, ship Mary, of and from Charleston, for Laguira, sent in by a privateer belonging to Nevis, vessel and cargo libelled; schr. Lark, Thompson, of and for Boston, sent in here by the Ceres frigate, detained for further proof; schr. Horizon, Jenkins, of and for Newbern, from Guadaloupe, vessel and cavgo condemned; schr. Enterprize, Joughan, of and from Baltimore, for Martinique, captured and sent in, loaded with flour, &c. her trial not came on; brig Nancy, Sanbern, of and for Portland, part of her cargo condemned; schooner Sally Ann, Chammings, from N. York, for Guadaloupe, waiting trial; schr. _, of and from Baltimore, for Guadaloupe, Mr. Green, supercargo, waiting trial; schr. Ann-Eliza, Bartleton, of and from Philadelphia, cargo sold, intended for St. Thomas; brig Mildred, Spence, of and from Philadelphia for Laguira, sent into Basseterre, St. Kitts, by the Ethalian fri gate, cargo libelled and the supercargo, Mr. P. M. Connor, remaining at Antigua, in order to wait trial; brig Bulah, Dickson, from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe, sent in by the Alexander Billington. The ship Betsy, M'Dougal, from New-York, had put into Antigua, in distress. Previous to captain C's sailing, a packet brought a report that a fleet of 16 sail of the line was seen off Barbados, but it could not be ascertained whe-

ther French or English. Schr. Arthur, Williams, of Salem, 61 days from Surinam, and 30 from St. Thomas. Schr. Anteiope, Dowsick, 9 days from Bal-

Sloop Caroline, Hall, 22 days from George-

town. The brig Maria, Hilliard, has arrived at New-London, from Lisbon. Cleared, ship Eugenia, Hicks, Dublin; Caledonia, Henderson, Amsterdam; brig Grace-Ann-Green, Savin, Philadelphia; sch'r William, Rose, Curracoa; Minerva, Bird, Philadelphia; Dorothy, Sexton, Baltimore; sloop Polly-Ann, Hicks, Richmond.

February 27. Yesterday the drawing of the fifth literature lottery terminated; and the ticket No. 9340 (which remained in the wheel till the last day) drew the high prize of 30,000 dol-lars. This ticket was sold by Burtus and Crane; to a Mrs. Harris, at six dollars, and afterwards sold by Mrs. Harris to seven persons, viz. Miss Abeel, a son of G. Brazier, and the children of James Roosevelt.

The council of appointment met again at The council of appointment met again at Albany last Saturday, and appointed Thomas Morris, esq. clerk of the city and county of New-York, in the place of Tunis Wortman, removed, and Archibald Kerly, one of the wardens of this port.

There were no arrivals at this port yester-

The brig Pilgrim, Smith, from Savannah for New York, has arrived at Newport, having been blown from off the Hook. The ship Flora, Campbell, has arrived at

Cleared, brig Cleopatra, Hoadley, Savan-

In addition to what we have already said respecting the damage done by the late freshets, we mention the following.

In Connecticut-The two principal bridges on the new turnpike road leading from Stafford to Toland, the bridge near the mineral spring, and most of the bridges on the several branches of the Willamantic, have been swept away. Nearly all the bridges on the Little River, all on Windsor River, and generally all the bridges over the small rivers are said to have been swept away, together with several buildings, many mills, &c.

Rhode-Island-Pawtuxet bridge and seve ral buildings near it, among them the cot-

ton manufactory. Maine .- From Freeport, we learn the wa-

ter was 6 or 8 feet over the road, and flowed into houses and stores; and that all the agreeing to this resolution; when, at seven bridges were carried away. The mail stage o'clock at night, the question was taken by from Portland to Freeport, in attempting to ayes and noes on agreeing to so much of the ford the causeway near the bridge over Couresolution as respects the repeal of the duty sin's river, was swept away in the current; on salt, and it was carried in the affirmative the (four) passengers & driver were rescued; but the mail, greatest part of the baggage, & three horses were lost; the horse that was resolution respecting the continuation of saved, after being in the water an hour and the Mediterranean fund, was also agreed to a half, drew the three drowned horses & the sleigh on shore. Much damage to bridges, mills, &c. has been done in the district of

New-Hampshire .- Milford, and other bridges, &c. are said to have been destroyed. Massachusetts. - Some of the towns adjoining Connecticut have suffered much. In Monson, every grist mill was swept away or endered unfit for service. Two bridges in Waltham, & the principal part of Mr. Bole's dam; the bridge at upper falls in Newton, are impassible, and, except at Pawtucket bridge near Haverhill, over Little River des- falls, and Martin's Way, about 6 miles atroyed Reports from various parts of the state mention that great injury or destruction to dams, mills and bridges, have taken

[Bosion Centinel.] PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26. Arrived, ships Orlando, Stillwaggon, Madeira, 38 days; John Jones, Christy, Honduras; brigs Brutus, Devereux, Senegal, via New-York; Eliza, Toby, New-Orleans; Amphithrite, Hawley, Cayenne, 20; Lucy, Wood, Point-Petre; Unanimity, Renshaw, Havana; Sally, Griffing, St. Jago-de-Cuoa, 20; Ann Jane, Perreteaux, Bordeaux, 50; Union, Johnson, New-Orleans; Frances, —, Bremen, via New-York; Rover, Gard-Antigna, via New-York; Louisa-Adeline, Lyon, Richmond, 7; Indiana, Briggs, do. 6;

Congress of the United States. | dria; brig Sarah, Gill, Liverpool; schoo- Whitney, Eldridge, St. Pierres via N. York;

Franklin, Smith, Cadiz. Cleared, ship Abigail, Bangs, Amsterdam; sch's Hetty, Harper, St. Thomas; Renown, Allen, do.; Philip, Kuher, Charleston.

Yesterday arrived, the brig Ann Jane, capt. Perroteaux, from Bordeaux. He sailed from the river on the 2d of Jan. in co. with a number of vessels which had laid wind bound in the river some time, among which were, brig Mary, Rich, of and for Boston; ship John & Frances, Silliman, Charleston; ship Sarah, Sutton, New-Orleans; sloop Emelina, Stuwell, New-York; brig Eagle, Rogers, do.; ship Rachel, Foset, Salem; brig Cato, Griddler, Boston; brig Phoenix, Dastonet, St. Thomas; ship Belle Isle, Felts, New-York; brig Caroline, Brown, New-Orleans; ship Susanna, Stratten, Lisbon; ship Osage, Masterton, New-York; Packet, Johnson, Marblehead; brig Cora, Van Allen, N. York. Left there as quarantine, brigs Brothers, 21; and Happy Couple, in 24 days from Baltimore.

Same day, brig Amphitrite, capt. Hawley, from Cayenne and St. Thomas. Left at Ceyenne, Jan. 30, the brig Mary, Young, of Providence, B. 1. from river La Plate, which he left about the 1st of Jan. at which time the British had made no further impression by land, and the Spaniards held their own; that he saw a great number of English vessels in and bound to the river La Plate. He also left at Cayenne, the schr. Betsy, Snow, of New-England. A lugger from Marseilles had sent into Cayenne, brig Isabella, from Liverpool, for river La Plata. Capt. H. on the 8th of Feb. in lat. 22, long. 66, spoke schr. Richmond, Williams, from St. Thomas, for Norfolk.

Same day arrived, schooner Franklin, Smith, from Cadiz, whence he sailed December 31, and left there schr. Betsy, Russel of and for Salem in two days; schooner

—, Manning, of New-York in 4 or 5
days; ship Harriot, Bartlet, of Plymouth, first fair wind for Malaga; ship Eliza, Balt, of Portsmouth, with passengers, for New-Orleans in 8 or 10 days; a ship, name unknown, with staves from Boston, unloading at quarantine, and two brigs one of them belonging to Salem, both from New-York, unloading at quarantine; one of the brigs was loaded with staves. January 25, lat. 24, 26, long. 53, spoke a ship from Malaga, for New-York, out 30 days, but could not learn her name; same day spoke brig Vo-lant, Bartlet, from Cadiz for Boston, out 8 days. In lat. 25, long. 61, was boarded by the British ship of war Squirrel; who, after detaining captain Smith two hours, breaking open 11 letters, keeping 5, and giving him a good deal of bad language, politely dismissed him.

Same day, brig Sally, Griffin, 30 days from St Jago de Cuba. Left there the 23d ult. schr. Jason, Denabre, and schr. Robert, Black, of this port; George Dyer, Watts; schrs. Adventure, Atkinson; Ruby, Wilson, and sloop Nancy, Sellers, of Baltimore.

February 27.

The latest accounts from New-Orleans state the consternation and discontent of the inhabitants, at the violent military proceedings to be such, as to have excited a settled disgust against the government, which nothing short of the strictest scrutiny into the cause, and punishment of the authors and abetters, would remove.
Arrived, schooners Flor de Mer, Gonzolo,

Lisbon, 67 days; Speedwell, Snowden, Georgetown, S. C. 5; Two Brothers, Dove, St. Bartholomews, 27.

Cleared, brig Gorham, Foster, Boston; schr. Regulator, Norton, ditto.
Capt. Stillwaggon, of the Orlando (noticed yesterday) left in Madeira road 40 days ago, the schr. Maid-of-the-Mill, Groves, of and for Charleston, to sail I day after him, and the schooner Two Sisters, Rich, of and for Baltimore, to sail in 2 days. On the 31st of Jan. in lat. 19, 18, long. 56, spoke brig Three Brothers, Newell, of Charleston, from Teneriffe, for New-Orleans, and on the 8th of Feb. lat. 22, 32, long. 68, 51, spoke the ship Garland, Snow, from Barcelona and Madeira, from the latter of which she

sailed on the 9th of January, bound to New-

A letter from Cadiz, dated December 22, says-" Our political relations with this country still continue on the most unfriendly footing, and our vessels are daily carried into Algesiras and condemned on the most frivolous pretext. We wait with anxiety to hear of the meeting of congress, to know whether any thing will be done by our government, for things cannot be worse than they are. We are insulted daily, and there is no possibility of obtaining redress; our charge d'affaires in Madrid, Mr. Ewing, can do nothing-hardly, indeed, receive an answer to the letters he addresses to the government here."

February 28. No arrivals at this port yesterday. Cleared, ship Two Brothers, Hall, St. Christophers; sch'r Concord, Turner, Martinique; Emily, Buckley, ditto; Jane, Pearson, Norfolk.

PROVIDENCE, (R. J.) February 21. The late freshet has occasioned a greater loss of property, and more real distress, than any event of the kind in this vicinity, since the first settlement. It began to rain in the night of Friday, the 13th instant and continued with but little intermission till Sunday morning. -The two extensive bridges across Seconk river were entirely carried away; all the bridges across Pawtucket river as far up as we have heard from falls, and Martin's Way, about 6 miles above Pawtucket, are chiefly destroyed .-Several very valuable mills and iron-works on that river have been also destroyed, particularly two mills on Woonsocket, be longing to James Arnold, esq.; and the iron-works belonging to Stephen Jenckes, esq.; a little above Pawtneket Falls. Two of the bridges over Mostrasuck river, in this town-half the bridge at Pawtuxet, and several other bridges and dams across Pawtuxet river are carried away-Great exertions are making to replace nearly all the bridges, as soon as the season will admit, as the public in general, and this town and ner, Malaga, 67; sch's Five Brothers, Jeffrey, its vicinity, in particular, are greatly incommoded by the almost entire interruption of communication.

Few scenes can equal in grandeur and I may well make them be con idered as invasublimity the appearance at Pawtuket falls during the whole of Sunday. The quantity, descent and rapidity of the water, sweepit before it the hage rocks of the abutment of the bridge; the houses, stores and the iron works, with their foundations, that stood in its way, and swallowed the whole in the turgid gulph below, filled the mind with aston ishment, and excited the highest degree of reverence and awe towards that BEING who governs the elements, and holds the mighty waters as in the hollow of his hand. No cooner had the water abated, than a scene of horror and dismay succeeded. In the midst of the pleasant village of Pawtucket, and in the place where many industrious and thriving men who had been constantly employed in the iron manufactories, not a trace was left of house or shop. The very earth was gone, and the solid and cragged rock alone was left unmoved.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

By the William Penn, arrived at this port from Bordeaux, Paris papers have been received to January 3, inclusive - they are said to contain but little news. In the 44th bulletin of the grand army, the Russians are represented to be much afraid of measuring bayonets with the French in Joland. Instead of meeting the invaders on the Vistula, the Russians continue to harrass the Turks, and are said to have taken Bender by assault, and to have put all the inhabitants to death! This town (on the river Dniester, in Bessarabia) has several times suffered from the barbarity of the Russian soldiers. The Russians are said to make frequent incursions into Gallicia, violating the neutrality of Austria, and pillaging her Polish subjects. But as Napoleon is already at Warsaw, the Russians must march back to their capital.

The following article contradicts the report that the French decree of November 21,

operated on private property:
"General Clarke, govnrnor-general of the Prussian conquered provinces, has, in concert with the intendant-general of finances, given orders to the particular commandants and intendants to take off the seals which had been laid provisionally on the suquester. ed merchandize at Magdeburg, Stettin, Custrin and Frankfort on the Oder, which merchandize being private property, is not comprehended in the decree of the 21st of No-

The feast of the anniversary of the coronation of his majesty, the emperor and king, says a Paris paper, and of the immortal day of Austerlitz was celebrated on the 7th December, by the Jews of Paris and of Italy, convened at Paris. The deputies of the Hebrew assembly, the members of the Grand Sanhedrim already at Paris repaired to the Grand Synagogue, in the Rue Sante Avoie at 11 o'clock in the morning, the president and members of the Burean marched at the head followed by a great number of other Israelites. They chanted the psalms the most analogous to the circumstances and the motives of the re-union. The Rabbins having taken out of the Ark the book of the law, recited with a loud and fervent voice, a prayer of thanks for the victories gained, and an invocation for the triumphs still to be gained over the enemies conjured up against us, and the great men who governs us. The assembly was in tears; enthusiasm animated the ceremony; the hero, who, in the midst of his conquests, his labors, and his prodigies, casting an eye on the dispersed remains of Israel has resolved to ellace, to the uttermost traces, the revilement and oppression under, which have sighed for many ages, the descendants of a celebrated people.

Miranda, it is said in the Edenton Gazette, has received a commission of brigadier general in the British service, and is to be employed in an expedition contemplated against some of the dominions of Spain in South America.

Tit for tat .- Immediately after the hon. Dewit Clinton, late mayor of the city o New-York, had received his 5,000 dollar appointment, he waited on a gentleman by the name of Ferris, inspector of flour, in said city, and informed him of his removal in the following complimentary manner-"Sir, I now inform you that you are no longer inspector in this city." It happened this same Ferris was at Albany last week, and took the earliest opportunity, in his turn, of informing Mr. Clinton of his removal, by delivering the following lines in the senate chamber-" Sir, I take this early opportunity of informing you, that you are no longer mayor of the city of New-[O. County Repub.] York."

The common council of New-York, in their resolution of the 25th disapprove the appointment of a person not a resident of the city to the office of mayor, Mr. Thomas, of Albany, appointed by governor Lewis, declines serving.

Captain John Oaks Hardy, of the Zealous of 74 guns, has been dismissed the British service, having been found guilty of drunkenness, by a court martial.

Deaths in the city of New-York, during the last week-Men 23, women 6, boys 9, and girls 6.—Total 44.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the East-Indies, to his friend in Charleston, dated "Bombay, Jugust 1, 1806. "You have, I dare say, a competent idea of the high pitch of estimation to which our territorial acquisitions in the cast have arisen—the great eclat of an extensive dominion, the immense source of public wealth, & what is perhaps of still more importance, a more immediately felt, the inexhaustible field for private patropage and emplument,

luable; at the same time, our pointes frere are looked upon as so much apart from those of the rest of the world, that they are not allowed to be brought into a comparison between the conduct of Great-Britain and France; whatever, therefore, has the smallest tendency to endanger so rich and tender a part of our system, must of course, sp end great alarm. Of this nature, is the intelligence just received from the other side of India, that two whole native battaliens had mutinied at Vellore, and that five battalions more were nearly in the same state at Seringapatam, where the officers were said to be abliged to keep guard over each other. At the former place, they had suddenly risen and attacked their officers, of whom they butchered twenty, two, including col. Fan-court, the commandant of the fortress, tog-gether with about 200 men of a king's regiment stationed there. Seventien officers escaped with severe wounds. A small party of Europeans got into a ravalin, and defended themselves from the assaults of a matalion for a considerable time, until the 19th dragoons, who were cantoned at some distance, and heard the firing, came to their assistance, and in a short time dispersed the mutineers, after cutting about three hundred of them to pieces. Vellore being the residence of two sons of the late Tippoo Sultaun, made this affair still more alarming, as it was supposed the mutiny had been excited or encouraged by them or their adherents; and it being reported that a flag was held out of one of the palace windows, as a signal, during the slaughter, it was with great difficulty that the troopers were dissuaded, by some of the woun ed officers, from forcibly entering and destroying the whole of its inhabitants. Upon more accurate information, it appears, that this dreadful tragedy had its origin in a foolish attempt, violently, to break through the customs and prejudices of the people, who, the most patient perhaps in the world under every other species of oppression, are the most ferocious when these are attacked—and with the example of Peter the 3d, of Russia, on record, who, by similar conduct, lost both his crown and life, no attempt could have been more ill indexed. could have been more ill judged. General Craddock, the commander in chief in the Carnatic, had issued orders for all the native troops to shave their beards, and for an alteration in the construction of their puggru, (turban) which required the use of cow or ox leather. Both Mussulmanns and Hindoos, of every description, have a religious veneration for their beard; and nothing could be more disgusting to the feelings of the latter, who are many of them taken from the higher casts, than the use of any thing belonging to their revered animal, af-ter its death. The officer commanding the Sepoys, had presaged bad consequences, from the first disposition they manifested relative to the intended change in their appearance, and represented his apprehensions to the general at Madras; but in reply, received the most positive injunction, to enforce the orders; and the horrid catastrophe commenced on the parade. One instance of particular cruelty and revenge, in which the natives of the country are but too apt to indulge, is stated to have happened .-A Sepoy went to the house of his European officer, for whom he inquired; but was informed he had fled-he then desired to see his child, whom the mother tried to protect, by saying it was also removed; but on the Sepoy wounding her in the breast with his bayonet, she pointed to where the child lay concealed, from whence the man drew and making the infant stand before him, told the mother " that boy had about twelve months before caused the death of his it was that of patriotism and gratitude for | child, (by what means are not known) and he had in vain endeavored to obtain satisfaction; he was therefore now come to take it himself'-and immediately struck the little victim down with his musket, and shot him dead as he lay on the ground. At Scringaput'n, the officers dreading the event, had prudently opposed carrying the general's orders into execution, and the people there have hitherto remained quiet. destructive consequences might have been expected from this misguided measure, had this taken place two or three mouths later, when we are likely to be again engaged in a cotnest with the Mahrattas. At the last peace with Scindia and Holkar, two of the principal chiefs, we voluntarily restored the greater part of the conquests we had made from them, in consideration of the places baring been long held by their respective families. The latter is, nevertheless restless; and it is believed that he is making preparations to commence his usual desultory operations, as soon as the season will allow his taking

"A civil and military commission have been ordered to inquire into the circumstances of this extraordicary transaction at Vellore, which seems to be one of the effects of appointing a St. James' Park parade officer, to the command of armies, with whose language, manners, and religion, he is unacquainted; of the fatality of which, Braddock's fate, in former times, ought to have taught them experience. A change of governors is expected at all our settlements-Lord Landerdale to have the post of governor-general.

"The celebrated ship Erin is here, and I have been on board to look at the apartments occupied by prince Jerome Bona-parte, and his republican bride. This small ship, though much better calculated to coast with passengers, than to go round the world for trade, after landing her republico-imperial cargo, and having been twice at Amsterdam and Lisbon, cleared out from the latter with 15,000 dollars, for Canton; went to the Cape, Batavia, Muscat and Mocha; and was at length going into the Isle of France, detained by the Pitt frigate, and sent hither for adjudication."

> New-York, February 25. Appointment by the Corporation.

Isaac A. Van Hook, attorney to the orporation in the room of Samuel Coniry; removed.